

BARRE DAILY TIMES

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1917.

Entered at the Postoffice at Barre as Second-Class Mail Matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One year, \$3.00
Six months, \$1.80
Three months, \$1.00
Single copy, 5 cents

Published Every Week-Day Afternoon by THE BARRE DAILY TIMES, INC. Frank E. Langley, Publisher.

Barre's water department is running financially strong.

If the ground hog is able to dig his way out of the snowdrifts on Friday he will not find the prospects immediately alluring.

Shall we add it to the high cost of living that Brattleboro physicians have raised the price of their services? Or dying?

About all the United States is able to get from Berlin nowadays is an acknowledgment of the receipt of communications, an act which is considered purely perfunctory in business matters.

No great rush on that special horse meat store in New York City is reported; in fact, the first five hours of the store's opening resulted in the sale of only 40 pounds of the unusual food. Americans are not educated to the tastes of Europeans.

The people of Vermont voted unmistakably in favor of the direct primary law; and the legislature, by good judgment, has preserved that law to the state by decisive action in the House looking to the defeat of the measure which would have repealed the law. It was an action according to the plainly indicated desires of the people.

It was no slight accomplishment to raise \$60,000 in 12 days toward a hospital; and the promoters of the DeGoesbriand hospital campaign in Burlington are to be congratulated on the results accomplished, even though the desired \$75,000 was not reached. That will not be the limit of the effort or the limit of the cost of the project, for it is proposed to expend \$175,000.

Mr. Bernard Baruch would never qualify for a modest man or else it pained him exuberantly to tell the leak investigators that he made \$475,168 (cents not mentioned) by virtue of his shrewd, capable, discerning, calculating, downright keen sapience. Not for many a moon has such a prodigy of the stock market been willing to produce himself as a spectacle for the wonderment of just plain human mortals.

They ought to have been kind enough to Sherman L. Whipple to forego talk of his prospective political preferment in case he should conduct a successful investigation of the leak concerning the president's peace note. It is a positive handicap to a man in an important work to begin to discuss his political future almost as soon as he has done that work. Mr. Whipple no doubt would have desired fervently that he be allowed to carry on his investigation untrammelled in that respect.

The burning of those 20,000 barrels of potatoes at Houlton, Me., is bound to increase the price of tubers, even if only slightly. A supply of potatoes is likely to become a valuable product anyway because the yield in many localities was not up to the average; and when a hard blow like the fire at Houlton falls on the market there can be no other result than to accentuate the value. To the general public, therefore, the loss of the 20,000 barrels of potatoes was a fire of far greater consequence than the destruction of \$500,000 worth of property in Boston or \$3,000,000 in Pittsburgh. In Germany the fire would have been considered a calamity at the present time.

Undoubtedly skepticism is rampant in South Dakota, because a bill is to be presented in the legislature at Pierre that when the condition of the appendix does not show an operation was necessary the surgeon cannot collect pay for his services in removing the same. Moreover, a somewhat complicated system of proving that an operation was not necessary is provided, concluding with the stipulation that the ex-member of the human anatomy be returned to the former possessor thereof. Evidently there aren't any hedgehogs to legislate about in South Dakota; so they take up with the common, house variety of appendix vermiformis to expend their legislative foolishness upon.

If British raiding parties are able to clean out the German first line, then pass along to the second line and even penetrate to the third line, as is reported to have occurred near Amiens, the numerical superiority of the British over the Germans in that section of the western war front must be certain. Judging by Field Marshal Haig's report to the war office in London, the movement was accomplished without heavy losses to the raiders but with great damage to the raided, both in destruction of trenches and dugouts and in casualties. It will be remembered that the great Somme drive was preceded by just such raiding expeditions as this carried out near Amiens, there being a raid nearly every night at some section of the front and the raiders getting an intimate knowledge of conditions in the German trenches. It is to be presumed, therefore, that the present operations are the prelude of another big offensive movement

which will be started as soon as the weather conditions become favorable.

COUNTY SANATORIUMS.

The efforts of the Vermont Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to secure sanatoriums in the various counties of the state, the buildings to be erected by the counties but to be maintained by the state, are commendable; but it is probable that not all the counties need such institutions because not all of them would have enough patients to warrant the maintenance of separate institutions in each county division. The better plan would be to unite two or more counties in which tuberculosis is not very much prevalent and to have a single sanatorium for those counties, while permitting to the larger counties and those which have many cases of the disease a sanatorium for each. There is no doubt that a plan of such a nature will have to be undertaken if Vermont is to do effective work in wiping out the disease. The institution at Pittsford is doing good work but its work is necessarily somewhat circumscribed.

A DESERTED VILLAGE INDEED.

Fire has added its lugubrious efforts toward the complete wiping out of Copperfield, once a thriving village of 2,000 people in the eastern boundary of the state, and has destroyed half the buildings remaining after the general heira following the shutting down of the copper mines some years back. The statement that one-half the buildings have been destroyed by fire should be accompanied by the qualifying remark that there were only two buildings standing before the fire broke out; so the loss was not so tremendous as might have been suspected by the first assertion. The two buildings were the huge structure once used by the mining company as a store, office and meeting hall, and a caretaker's house. It was the store which was burned; and now there is nothing but the caretaker's little house in that whole solitary waste, where once the hum of industry was heard and the boom was on. Copperfield was but a scene of desolation and a gloomy memory of vanished hopes even before the destruction of the company's old store building; now it must be desolation and gloom intensified. To visit the place and walk over the scenes of so much former activity was to give rise to a desire to get out as soon as possible, especially if the day itself be lowery and forbidding. There was something almost uncanny in the death-like stillness of the place; and there was the unpleasant sight of acres of ground torn up and gullied out as if by terrific bombardment of countless heavy guns on the western war front. And now fire has added its depressing effect to the region by wiping out the great, gaunt structure that stood like the sentinel of the desolate region, telling of the once proud pretensions of the hopeful Copperfield. Yet there was a compelling attraction about the place despite its dreariness.

CURRENT COMMENT

Making Housework Interesting.

The White River Junction Landmark announces that it is about to publish a series of feature editorials by a syndicate writer on how to make housework more interesting and scientific. One can not help admiring the courage of the Landmark and its syndicate writer, while devoutly hoping for their sakes, that in entering the domain of the kitchen they will not be invading unknown territory. That a house might be run on scientific principles is conceivable, but it would be an institution, instead of an ordinary home with a lot of children under-foot wanting to consume bread and butter and molasses between meals, to pop corn, sugar and to do a thousand and one other things terribly upsetting to a scientific schedule. To make housework interesting is another proposition and one before which even science might stand appalled. The endless round of sweeping, dusting, mopping, laundering, baking, brewing, providing three square square meals a day and after each washing dishes, pots and pans and kettles, with a "leisure" hour or two in the evening, in which to sit down to patch and darn can perhaps be made as thrilling as a moving picture play, but judgment in the matter is suspended until the appearance of the syndicate articles, concerning whose interest there can be no question. Domestic science authorities claim that the well-trained woman can easily perform all household tasks in half the time it takes the average housekeeper, and the former's work becomes an art. Artistic housework would be delightful if its results were equal to those of the untrained, unscientific but notable New England housekeeper, whose rugs you can accidentally kick without being smothered by a cloud of dust and whose broom reaches the corners as well as the center of the floor.—Springfield Reporter.

German War Honors.

It would be a pleasure to be able to doubt the word of Mr. Erich Zopfelf, the acting German consul general at San Francisco. No disrespect to him would be implied by rejoicing at his being mistaken, if he were, regarding the attitude of the German government toward ex-Consul General Bopp, and the felony and misdemeanor of which he has been convicted. Mr. Zopfelf is reported as declaring that his predecessor will be given "promotion" on his return to Germany. Unhappily for the reputation of the German government, such reward is probable. Mr. Bopp and his assistants, Von Schick, Von Brincken and Crowley, if not successful on appeal, will each have to serve two years in prison and pay a fine of \$10,000 for conspiring (1) to violate United States neutrality by setting about a military enterprise against Canada in aid of Germany, and (2) to violate the Sherman law by dynamiting munition ships in interstate commerce. They had the German embassy at Washington behind them in their defense, and it is to be regretted that they will probably have

the German government with them whether their conviction be confirmed or not.

Nothing has been heard of any official disfavor shown toward Capt. Von Pappen since his return to Germany from the United States. There has been no word of condemnation of Capt. Pappen in regard to his peculiar activities in this country. He is said to have been a recipient of fresh honors. The ruthless war spirit apparently smiles on the unscrupulous and frowns on the conscientious. While Ambassador Gerard tells Berlin that the relations between the United States and Berlin are more cordial than ever, the commander of the submarine that sank the Lusitania with more than 100 Americans can point to the rewards on his breast, the order Pour le Merite and the Hohenzollern House Order with swords. On the other hand, Gen. Baron Von Huene, the military governor of the province of Antwerp, is dismissed because he would stand by the guarantees he gave to Cardinal Mercier in September, 1914: "Young men need have no fear of being carried off to Germany, either for enrollment in the army or for forcible employment." Thus the war fury so possesses the German authorities that they honor what civilization condemns and condemn what civilization honors.—Boston Herald.

The Nivelle Method.

The World's Work makes an interesting contribution to the discussion of the question of whether or not the allies can break the entrenched German line and thus win the war. The assumption of military experts at the beginning of the war was that entrenched defenders possessed advantages that made it impossible for an offense to win by a frontal attack. The common estimate was that an attacker needed three or four to one to overcome an entrenched and well equipped enemy. In the fall of 1914 the trench lines were established nearly as now. Neither side has been able to gain materially. Thus the accepted doctrine of military science seems supported. But looking more closely at the various offensives which have been attempted a striking tendency is discoverable. The first large offensive against an entrenched line was made by the Germans along a forty-mile front in the neighborhood of Ypres. Possessed of superior strength, for two weeks the German effort was kept up. The British estimated that the attempt cost the Germans five men to two by the allies. The following May the Germans, using gas for the first time, made a second effort in the same place. In spite of initial successes the Germans desisted when they found their losses were approximately two to one. At Neuve Chapelle and later at Loos and in Champagne the allies took the offensive, but lost two or three to one. The axiom still held good. Then in February of last year, making artillery concentration similar to that which had broken the Russian line along the Duna, the Germans attacked at Verdun. It appears that the losses were three to two in favor of the defense. In July came the Somme attack, and although the first British losses were heavy, it is estimated that the operations as a whole entailed losses of only eight to seven against the offense. Finally came the Nivelle attack on the Verdun front, and the loss was two to one against the defenders. So the offense, providing it possesses artillery superiority, has been gaining on the defense. General Nivelle was able to reverse the former result. While it is not possible to draw any absolute conclusion from the last big collision, for the Germans may have been surprised, it is possible to say that doubt has been thrown on the validity of the maxim that a frontal attack, with forces anything like equal, is impossible. General Nivelle said following the capture of Douaumont and Vaux: "The test is conclusive. Victory is certain. I give you assurance." On the strength of the method of attack he had worked out and applied General Nivelle was able to reverse the former result. While it is not possible to draw any absolute conclusion from the last big collision, for the Germans may have been surprised, it is possible to say that doubt has been thrown on the validity of the maxim that a frontal attack, with forces anything like equal, is impossible. General Nivelle said following the capture of Douaumont and Vaux: "The test is conclusive. Victory is certain. I give you assurance." On the strength of the method of attack he had worked out and applied General Nivelle was able to reverse the former result. While it is not possible to draw any absolute conclusion from the last big collision, for the Germans may have been surprised, it is possible to say that doubt has been thrown on the validity of the maxim that a frontal attack, with forces anything like equal, is impossible.

General Nivelle said following the capture of Douaumont and Vaux: "The test is conclusive. Victory is certain. I give you assurance." On the strength of the method of attack he had worked out and applied General Nivelle was able to reverse the former result. While it is not possible to draw any absolute conclusion from the last big collision, for the Germans may have been surprised, it is possible to say that doubt has been thrown on the validity of the maxim that a frontal attack, with forces anything like equal, is impossible.

The purpose of giving the Nivelle method a conclusive test is that which makes talk at the present time irrelevant. The allies propose to see whether or not they can shatter the German trenches and then take possession of them by soldiers who advance at a walk and carry no bayonets. If the effort fails and the Germans are shown to be right in their reliance on the classical axiom of war, then peace on the basis of a stalemate is not unlikely next fall.—New York World.

CAPRI, A TWIN HUMPED CAMEL

Island Richly Dowered For Artist, Historian and Geologist.

Capri, a great twin humped camel of an island, kneels in the blue just off the Sorrentine peninsula. From the sway backed huddle of white, pink, blue, cream and drab houses along the large harbor up the breakneck road to the fascinating town nestling among the hills, white roofed and Moorish, and on, still higher, by the winding road or up the nearly perpendicular flights of rock stairs which furrow the frowning crag with their sharp, zigzag outlines to Anacapri, 500 feet or so above, every step of the way breathes the pride and splendor and degradation of the island's greater days. Here a cyprian mass of shattered masonry in the warm emerald water tells of a Roman emperor's bath, wonder on a chimney-like cliff the slithering ruins of a stout castle keep whispers of ancient garrisons and pirates not armed with automatic rifles or high powered artillery, and here, overlooking the sea, the vast ruins of a villa recall "that hairy old goat" Tiberius and his wistful voluptuousness that turned fair Capri into a sty.

Capri today is richly dowered for sightseer, artist, historian, antiquary and geologist. On every hand are shaded walks and sequestered bowers in the thick groves of orange and lemon, laurel and myrtle, wild backgrounds of tumbled rock, titanic rifts in the coast into which the sea has thrust long, insidious blue fingers.—National Geographic Magazine.



You can look all over the map, visit any town or city, you can't find any better clothing for the price, or any better style for the money, than at F. H. Rogers & Co.

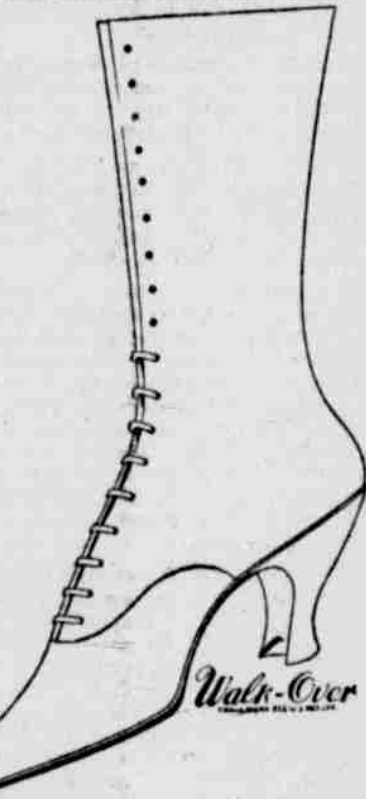
The styles all originate in New York. We go to New York to make our selection—no market anywhere has any better.

To-day at this store you can find just the right wearing apparel for men and boys.

Look in our window for special low prices on a few overcoats, boys' coats \$2.95 and \$3.95; youth's coats, \$4.95; men's coats, \$11.95 and \$14.95. These are new, up-to-date all wool garments at less than the wholesale prices.

A few men's union suits, 85c each. Buy now, or you'll be sorry when you see the prices next fall.

F. H. Rogers & Company
Clothing and Furnishings



New Styles
Every Day

This is one of the latest 9-inch Black Kid Boots, Louis heel. Watch our windows for the new things.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop
170 No. Main St.

Vain Quests.
A little girl who was trying to tell a friend how absentminded her grandpa was said, "He walks around, thinking about nothing, and when he remembers it he then forgets that what he thought of was something entirely different from what he wanted to remember."—Christian Register.

Caught Both Ways.
Mrs. Exe—My servant girl has left me. She said I had so much company there was too much work to do. Mrs. Wye—That's singular. Mine has left me too. She said I had no little company it showed I had no social position.—Boston Transcript.

Not Yet.
Mrs. Bacon—Don't you think I'm entitled to a pension, John? Mr. Bacon—Why, no. A pension is something you get after you are through fighting.—Yonkers Statesman.

A STOLEN GEM

By ALAN HINSDALE

When Edward Worthington, millionaire and globe trotter, was in India he bought a large ruby, not knowing its value.

When Worthington reached London he submitted his purchase to a precious stone expert, and the report was surprising. "It is a pigeon blood red ruby almost perfect in color and transparency and worth anywhere from a hundred to a hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

It was evident from this that the ruby had been stolen, and Worthington would have liked to return it to its owner; but, in the first place, he did not know who was the owner, and, in the second, he was obliged to sail without delay for America.

On the steamer coming over he carried his ruby on his person by day, pinning it in his inner vest pocket, folding the vest carefully and putting it under his pillow at night. One afternoon, having spent the day on deck, he went to his stateroom, and, having put his key in the lock and taken it out, he noticed a bit of something white on it. Examining it thoroughly, he found the substance to be wax.

Worthington pondered long as to his discovery, for he suspected at once that some one was in possession of the secret of his having the ruby. He had told no one of his purchase, and no one had seen it except the London gem expert. How, then, could any one know that it was in his possession?

He did not care to part with the jewel by having it stolen from him. The price he had paid for it, the fact that he had unwittingly bought a stolen property and that he was desirous of returning it to its owner constrained him to be on his guard with it. It occurred to him to turn it over for safe keeping to the purser of the ship, but that officer would ask him its value, and he did not wish to impart this to any one. Fearing that if he kept it on his person he would be murdered for its possession, he concluded to hide it.

Going to the ship's carpenter, he borrowed a few tools and, returning to his stateroom, took up a board in the floor, placed the ruby, wrapped in cotton, in the cavity and replaced the board. Returning the tools, he borrowed some varnish and revarnished the disturbed place. While doing this work he made sure that no one was in any of the adjoining staterooms. Having thus put the gem where he was sure it would be safe, he felt easier, though he was careful not to go to lonely parts of the ship and barricaded his stateroom door at night, for he thought one who was after the ruby might think it was kept on his person.

At the end of the voyage while the ship was docked Worthington removed the board under which he had hidden the gem and was thunderstruck to see the place empty.

He was more discomfited at not being able to return it to its owner than at the loss of the price he had paid for it. But what engaged his whole attention was how could the thief have known where he had hidden it.

He thought of calling for a search of all on board, but abandoned the idea as futile. There seemed nothing to do but pocket the loss and think no more about it.

The morning after Worthington's arrival at his home in New York he was told that a visitor wished to see him. The person proved to be of dark color and a cast of features common in India. He was well dressed and appeared to be an upper caste. Advancing to Worthington, he handed him a check for \$10,000.

"Mr. Worthington," he said, "a ruby was recently stolen from the rajah of Ringpore, in India, by one of his servants and sold to you for the amount of this check. The thief was arrested, confessed and told what he had done with the gem, which is one of the rarest in the world. His highness the rajah directed me to follow you and

Which Shall it Be?

Which shall it be, pleasure for to-day or security for the future? Every man faces that question sooner or later. Will you have all the luxuries that you can pay for now, or will you save money to make your future happier and more prosperous?

Will you take the easy course, or will you do what you know every man ought to do—save money?

It is a serious question for you and your family.

This bank offers you its services and four per cent interest, compounded semi-annually. Please consider this an invitation to come in and open an account with any amount of money that you can conveniently spare.

We hope to have the pleasure of seeing you soon.

THE QUARRY SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST CO.

BEN A. EASTMAN, President A. P. ABBOTT, Vice-President C. M. WILLEY, Treasurer

DIRECTORS
BEN A. EASTMAN A. P. ABBOTT H. J. M. JONES
J. M. BOUTWELL H. F. CUTLER B. W. HOOKER
W. G. REYNOLDS W. H. MILLS H. H. JACKSON
E. L. SCOTT

Equity and Economy.

Two men, strangers to each other, were seated together on the outside of a tramcar, and both filled their pipes simultaneously. One, however, struck his match first, and the other requested that he might share the light. Having done so, he took from his pocket a box of matches and handed one to his obliging neighbor. "It is foolish," he said, "to strike two when one will do, but I can't very well expect you to provide that one when I have some also. Let me pay." A mind of nice balance in equity as well as economy.—London Chronicle.

recovered the gem. I did as he commanded and have it in my possession."

"But why," asked Worthington, "did you not tell me that the ruby had been stolen and ask me to return it?"

"Firstly, I could only ask you to return it; I could not compel you. Secondly, I did not know whether you would surrender it or what terms you would make."

"But you would have had the law," said Worthington.

"Yes, but you western people have a saying, 'Possession is nine points in the law.' We Indians have something much better than the law. We are adepts in secret methods."

"I shall certainly not dispute that," said Worthington. "Now that the matter is finished I wish you would tell me why you think it necessary to return me the price I paid for the gem."

"His highness has many English and American friends and does not wish to do an injustice."

"Lastly, will you tell me how you recovered the ruby?"

"I came over in the same ship with you. I took an impression with wax of your lock, from which I made a key. Soon after you left your room, where you had hidden the jewel, I entered it. I smelled varnish. I knew at once what that meant. It was but a few minutes before I found a freshly varnished board. To remove it was very easy. You western people in such matters are as children in the hands of us orientals."

Versatile.
"Do you know," she simpered, "you are the first real actor I ever met. It must be extremely interesting to act the parts created by the master dramatists like Shakespeare and—"

"Now you're talkin', kid," he broke in. "I just eat that Shakespeare stuff alive. Why, I played in Shakespeare's 'East Lynne' for two whole seasons, and part of the time I played a horn in the orchestra."—New York World.

Firth of Forth Bridge.

The bridge across the Firth of Forth in Scotland is a cantilever bridge erected in 1883-90. The two main spans are each 1,710 feet long. The total length of the bridge is 8,235 feet; the towers are 343 feet high; the bridge contains 61,000 tons of steel and cost about \$13,000,000.

Delicately Eliminated.

"How did you get Mrs. Bounce out of your bridge club? Did you ask her to resign?"

"No, we didn't like to do that, but we all resigned except Mrs. Bounce, and then we all got together and formed a new club."—New York Times.

Let Us Fill Your Family Recipes

Most families have some valuable recipes and formulas which have been relied upon for years.

If you have any in your home, bring them to us to be compounded.

Liniments, Tonics, Cough or Cold Remedies, Etc.

We will give such formulas the same careful attention which we give to physician's prescriptions.

Let us be your drug-gist.

The Barre Drug Co.
237-239 No. Main St., Tel. 613-J

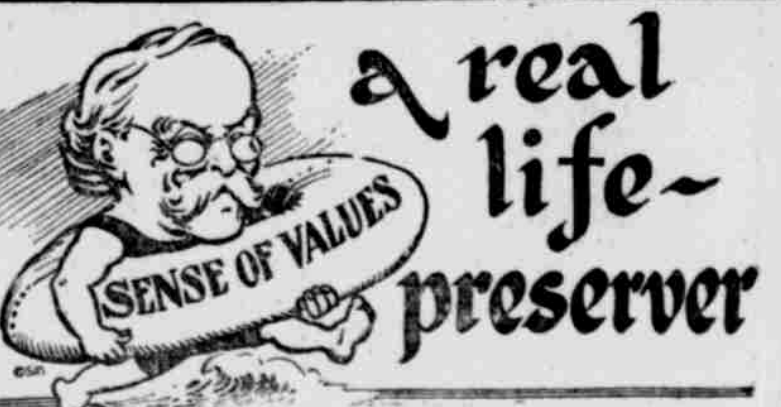
Leave Your Coughs, Colds and La Grippe at Russell's

For Colds—Russell's Laxative Quinine Pills, 25c. Rexall Cold Tablets, 25c.

For La Grippe—Rexall Grippe Pills will relieve you in 24 hours, guaranteed.

For Coughs—Elkay's White Pine, Tar and Cherry; it will relieve you without injuring your stomach, 25c and 50c.

RUSSELL'S, The Red Cross Pharmacy



"A proper sense of values is a life preserver to the man whose income is limited"—says the Old Philosopher.

Our Spring Patterns of Linoleums are here—the largest assortment—the best quality.

A. W. Badger & Company
THE LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS AND UNDERTAKERS OF THE CITY
TELEPHONE 447-41

Special

—for—
Thursday Only

200 pairs of Misses' and Children's A-1 Rubbers, all styles, per pair,

47c and 49c

These Rubbers at to-day's regular price are from 60c to 85c pair.

THURSDAY ONLY

4,000 PAIRS

of Women's and Children's High and Low Dress Shoes, marked down this week at prices less than cost.

This is a grand opportunity to save money on High-Grade Shoes.

Shea's Shoe Store